

The Kansas Chief.

SOL. MILLER, - - - - EDITOR.

WHITE CLOUD, KANSAS:
Thursday, : : December 19, 1861.

TO TAXPAYERS.

We have a large amount of Doniphan and Brown County Warrants, which we will dispose of at the current market price. Persons having Taxes to pay in the above Counties, will save money by using the Warrants.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Farming is a noble calling, and we like to see times such that the farmer can receive good prices for his produce. But, on the other hand, when high prices cannot be afforded, we like to see him content with what he can get. When butter is high, it finds its way into the stores in large quantities, which brings down the price. Straightway all the cows in the country begin to fail in milk, and the farmers cannot make more than enough butter for their own use. The truth is, they withhold it, to bring up the price again, and salt it down, to preserve it until the rise takes place. But very few persons understand packing butter properly, and the result is, it becomes strong, and purchasers are liable to raise a row in the stomach. There being now a scarcity in the butter market, the salty chunks are beginning to struggle in. The other day a man brought a load of it to town, which was strong enough to make a polecat blush. The upshot of it was, none of our merchants would take it, and he was compelled to "pack" it home again. Guess his cows won't go dry when butter again falls. If our merchants would serve all such customers in the above manner, it would have a wonderful effect in bringing Kansas cows "to their milk."

MOVE ON.—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good, but press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvelous. Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Measles, even Consumption begins to tremble when it comes in contact with it, and soon the deadly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Mameluke Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot tell what hour they may require its use. These medicines stand high, and are used by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In a few weeks we shall be called away, to attend to public duties, and shall be gone about two months. During our absence, the business of this office will be intrusted to other hands. We request that, during the next three months, all persons writing us upon business connected with the paper, direct their favors to the "Chief," while those who send us correspondence intended only for ourself, indorse it as "Private," on the envelope. By this arrangement, business letters will not be neglected, and other persons will not interfere with communications intended for ourself alone.

GOT HIS DESERTS.—A traitor named Gibson, living at Fillmore, Andrew Co., Mo., who had been in Price's army, last week paid his home a visit, where a squad of soldiers called, on Saturday, to see how he was getting along. He mounted his horse and attempted to escape, but was followed. One of his pursuers called upon him to halt, but not being obeyed, raised his gun and fired upon him, at a distance of some 200 yards, bringing him from his saddle, and killing him almost instantly. That was religious!

Candidates are multiplying for the Speakership of the Kansas House of Representatives. M. S. Adams, of Leavenworth, F. P. Baker, of Nemaha, and many other Southern Kansas men, are announced for the office. Southern Kansas has had it about long enough at a single stretch. Northern Kansas is entitled to the Speakership, this time, and we think she will demand it.

"THE LAST BUTT ON GARE'S COAT."—The forlorn hope of Secession is, that England will pick a war with the United States, in consequence of the Mason and Slidell affair. It is quite likely they will be gratified; but if the breeze should happen to blow over, the "Southern Confederacy" will speedily collapse.

The Telegraph has already become a live institution in White Cloud; many are beginning to discover that they could not dispense with it. Persons from neighboring towns are also availing themselves of the advantages of the office here. Hixon is always right there, and will do your business about as near "O. K." as it can be done.

We call attention to the Card, in another column, of Chas. C. Tucker, Pension and Bounty Land Agent, at Washington City. Those entitled to Pensions, Bounty Land or Bounty Money, can have their Claims prepared and forwarded to Mr. Tucker, upon calling at this office.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The prospect of the above paper, for the coming year, will be found in this issue. It needs no recommendation from us. The mechanic, inventor and scientific man cannot do without it.

The People of Kansas Should Depend Upon Themselves.

We are in the midst of a war which is disastrous to the business interests of Kansas, and from the consequences of which, her farmers receive very little remuneration for their labors, aside from their own support. There being no market for their produce, they have not the means of supplying themselves with groceries, clothing, and many other necessities and conveniences of life requiring the cash for their purchase. The war, and the consequent deplorable state of business affairs, may continue for several years. Nor is it improbable that our country may become involved in a war with Great Britain; in which event, our present hard times are no approach to what we shall see. In view of such a prospect, the people of Kansas, and of the Western country generally, will have to depend upon themselves for many of the articles which they now buy, and which they have never thought of producing. And now is the time to think of these things, and to make arrangements to go to work in earnest with the opening Spring.

As to food, there need be no uneasiness. For wheat, corn, potatoes, cattle, hogs, etc., there is no country in the world superior to ours.

For clothing, we need not go abroad. Kansas is a magnificent wool-growing country, and the domestic loom turns out an article of cloth superior in quality, cheapness and utility, to much of the imported stuff; while for appearance, no one need be ashamed to wear it. Very many of our citizens have for some time been wearing it in preference to any other. For Summer clothing, why go from home? Kansas is a splendid hemp-growing country; and where hemp grows, flax will grow equally as well. Almost every one remembers the domestic fabric called "tow- linen," so common only a few years ago, for Summer coats, pantaloons, and even shirts. It was cool, comfortable, durable, and decent. Why not return to this stand-by of former days? Even the item of Summer hats may be supplied from our rye-fields.

Groceries are next to be looked after. A large majority of our people now use rye, corn, and other substitutes for coffee, and herbs for tea; so that nothing more is necessary upon that point. Molasses need not be looked after away from home. Sorghum is produced in abundance, and almost every farmer manufactures his own syrup. By means of experiment, a method may yet be discovered to produce sugar from the cane. Indeed, the African cane has already been successfully experimented with, and it can be grown as easily as the Chinese cane. We are credibly informed that a farmer in Richardson County, Nebraska, during the past season manufactured some 300 pounds of sugar, of an excellent quality, from the African cane.

Fish are abundant in our streams and ponds, and salt may be had in plenty, if persons will take the trouble to manufacture it.

There are some indispensable articles which our people cannot produce, and for which they must continue to look abroad. But they can manufacture at home a sufficient number of articles that they must procure elsewhere a comparatively easy burden.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HOME.—The following copy of Rules was handed to us by a person who picked it up on the premises of a country schoolmaster in York County, Pennsylvania. It must have been a novel sight to see him "rectify" those scholars that did not "apply" with the rules:—

Rules To which the School is to be conducted after you are dismissed in the Evening you are to leave the school house immediately and each on his way home 2nd no hollering roving after others and talking or quarrelling or fighting 3rd if you pass by any Body you are not to bother and mock them you are to pass them in civil manner either going to or from school If there is any of you that don't apply with the above Rules shall be Rectified the next morning

Peterson's Magazine, for January, is upon our table. It is illustrated with "The Little Wood Chopper," "Letting in the New Year," "God Bless its Little Heart," Colored Fashion Plate, and various Patterns. It also contains a National Hyman, set to music, a good variety of Stories and Poems, and the commencement of several Novelties. These are times when every one wants the cheapest. Peterson's fills the bill, in that respect, and besides, is one of the best. Philadelphia—\$2 a year. Or, if any of our subscribers, old or new, want it any cheaper, we will furnish it to them for \$1.25 a year. This offer is to none but paying subscribers.

"Another Twist."—In a town somewhere in Kansas, there were a number of members of a certain persuasion, who were without a minister. At length a stray one came along, and gave them a sermon, which pleased them very much. At the conclusion of the services, during a pause just before dismissal, one of the brethren arose and addressed the preacher:

"Well, Brother K., when do you think you'll give us another twist?"

One of the officers of the Kentucky Union troops, is Captain Sheafe. Supposed to be the identical "Cap. Sheafe" we read about.

GETTING A FRIEND OUT OF THE POOR-HOUSE.—A right clever lawyer trick was once played off in one of the older States, where each County has its Poor-House, to which all persons are sent who become a public charge. A wealthy but niggardly old farmer permitted a female relative to be sent to one of these houses; which circumstance became a matter of such public talk, that the old fellow became ashamed of himself, and determined to take the pauper under his own charge. Thinking some intricate course of law would have to be gone through to effect this object, he called upon a village lawyer, with the question:—

"There is a woman in the Poor-House, that I would like to get out of it. Can you put me in a way to do it?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer, "I guess I can."

"Well, now, what is the very lowest you will charge me for it?"

"As it is you, I will do it for ten dollars," answered the lawyer.

"Only ten dollars!" exclaimed the delighted miser, hauling out his wallet. "Is that all? Why, I thought it would cost a hundred dollars, at the very lowest. Here is your money. Now, tell me how to go about it."

"Why," replied the lawyer, gravely pocketing the money, "just go and take her out!"

He went, without consulting the lawyer farther.

The January number of Arthur's Home Magazine is before us. It is illustrated with "The Sisters," "Happy New-Year," "Vacation, and Home for the Holidays," &c. Among other interesting contents, is the commencement of a new story by Arthur, and the first chapters of one of Virginia F. Townsend's magnificent Romances, a Revolutionary Story, entitled "Battle Fields of Our Fathers." Send \$2 to T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia, and get the Home Magazine for 1862, together with a large and splendid Engraving.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the Ladies' Repository, for January. It contains another of its magnificent landscape engravings, "View on the Esopus," and a fine steel portrait of Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow. The contents, from first to last, are highly interesting. No family—especially no Methodist family—should be without this fine Magazine, for 1862. Send \$2 to Poe & Hitchcock, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI GAZETTE.—Read the prospectus of the Gazette, the oldest and perhaps the best paper in the West. It contains an immense amount of news, and extensive correspondence from every point of interest in the present war. It is also valuable for its market reports—especially the hog market, which is so important to the West.

We learn that the store of Lincoln & Holt, at Salem, Nebraska, was robbed by Jayhawkers, a few nights ago, and that the Post Office, kept in the same establishment, was also robbed. As we have frequently suggested, heretofore, has not this innocent pastime been indulged in about long enough?

DO YOU KNOW IT?—Do you know that the Chief now gives the people of this corner of the world later news than they can receive from any other source? It is a fact. Shall we have sufficient patronage to justify us in continuing to give telegraphic reports?

Jim Foster and old "Pill-Bags" Robinson have returned home, and taken the oath of allegiance, which they promise faithfully to adhere to. Hope they are in earnest; but we are hard to convince. Let us see how hard they will work for the Union cause!

A correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative asks whether wearing blue pants subjects a man to arrest? That depends in a great measure upon the manner in which he becomes possessed of the aforesaid breeches. If he steals them, the chances are against him.

A volunteer, judging from the sensation in his jaws after eating some of the army bread, came to the conclusion that the French name for bread is more appropriate than any other. It is *Pain*.

Tax-payers are referred to the County Treasurer's Notice, in our advertising columns. We will merely observe that we have lots of County Warrants for sale, both of this County and Brown.

A volunteer with a musical ear, says the rebellion can never be put down until Government changes its war tune. It has hitherto been playing a *refrain*, but what is necessary is a *do-do*.

Why were the Federal troops at Port Royal like lice? Because they produced a scratching on Hilton's Head.

Carl Horne has been sentenced to be hung, at Leavenworth, for murder. That "Horne" shall be exalted.

We received a call, this week, from Major Herriek, of Jennison's Regiment.

What kind of weather is unfavorable for raising lambs? Bell-weather.

Garrett Davis Elected U. S. Senator. FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 10. Garrett Davis has been elected United States Senator for the remainder of Breckinridge's term, by a vote of 84 to 12.

Thingamijigs.

The Richmond papers are crying out against the despotism to which Old Virginia is subjected by the rebel army. They complain that the farmers are so grievously oppressed by the imprisonment of their teams and negroes that the cultivation of the sacred soil is terribly neglected; and that the wheat crop in many Counties has diminished one-third. They say that the insolence of the Government agents will bring the rebel Government into such dejection that the agents of the quartermaster's department will roister at the hands of the people no better treatment than the "emancipators of Lincoln."—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We want to know where the word "concealment" is. Has it entirely disappeared from the language?

Governor Tod, of Ohio, in a late speech, stated that he had recently seen the President at Washington, and in this connection adds: "I know, too, that he believed it to be his duty to remove Fremont, painful as was the act to him, and that the slavery proclamation had nothing to do with it whatsoever. Moreover, when the people are placed in possession of the facts, nineteen-twentieths of them will concur in it. Gen. Scott's retirement was also a painful act, rendered necessary by evident causes."

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican writes: Mr. Lincoln pays great respect to the opinions of Mr. Holt in all that he does in reference to Kentucky. A day or two since a Kentucky Republican, a moderate and most worthy man, asked a small favor of Mr. Lincoln, and was referred to Mr. Joseph Holt. "If he says you ought to be attended to, I will do so," was the reply of the President. The man went away somewhat indignant, especially as Mr. Holt is an old political adversary.

The Louisville Journal takes exception to one of Mr. Everett's recent articles in the Ledger, which asserts that slavery is the cause of the present rebellion, and very ingeniously, though not conclusively, argues that slavery is the mere pretext. The Journal thinks the essential and naked question on trial in this mighty conflict is the possibility of free government amongst men, and nothing less and nothing else.

Robert J. Walker asserts with great positiveness that the rebel treasury will completely break down before next March, and that the rebellion will by that time prove an utter failure. Prominent Kentuckians aver that it will require two or three great victories to cure the rebels of their folly. This is also Gen. McClellan's opinion. He believes that the rebels must be soundly thrashed—beaten on the field—before the rebellion will subside.

BORN TO SUE HIM.—The Rochester Express tells of a volunteer in camp near that place who was anxious to visit his wife, but being unable to obtain a pass, secretly decided, intending to return in the morning; but his escape was discovered, and he was arrested, returned to camp and lodged in the guard-house. Watching his opportunity, he slipped out and jumped into an empty hoghead standing in a wagon near the gate, and had the satisfaction of being driven to the city in less than an hour after his incarceration in the guard-house. He remained till next morning, and returned to duty all right.

The residence of the late Dr. Harney, in Baton Rouge, near the property of Gen. Harney, of the Federal Army, is to be immediately confiscated. So says the New Orleans Delta.

The Charleston, S. C., papers are snarling at their Chief. They put the whole blame of Manassas upon Jefferson Davis, accuse him military incapacity for not pursuing the Federal troops after Bull Run and taking Washington. They prove to their own satisfaction that Davis had taken the actual command of the troops, that Beauregard's plans were disregarded, and that he (Beau) is an abused individual. The Richmond papers strive to defend Davis, and altogether it is a very pretty quarrel.

HOW THE CABINET STANDS ON THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.—Persons well informed say the Cabinet stands four to three against freeing the slaves, and putting arms in their hands to "put down this rebellion." Gen. Cameron and Secretaries Chase and Welles favor it, and Seward, Bates, Blair and Smith oppose it. The most bitter opposition is made by Smith, Blair and Seward. The President is understood to favor it though he has not come out yet like the Cabinet members.—*Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer*.

A MONARCHY FOR THE REBELS.—Recent intercepted letters indicate that there is much apprehension of the establishment of a monarchy in the rebel States. The passage in Gov. Pickens' message, calling for a "stronger Government," the action of the Richmond Convention in restricting the right of suffrage, and similar movements in Alabama and Louisiana, seem to thoughtful Southerners to be legal precursors of the future.

Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census is getting up for Gen. McClellan, a map of the States that are the theatre of war, shaded by Counties and marked with the number of slaves free blacks, and persons capable of bearing arms in each. Also, the railroads, canals and turnpikes, with distances from place to place, and all other information that can be conveniently presented on a military map.

It is currently stated and believed among the Washington secessionists that John C. Breckinridge and R. M. T. Hunter have already been selected by Jeff. Davis' Government to go abroad as Ambassadors in the place of Slidell and Mason, and that they are intending to secretly cross our lines into Canada and sail from Quebec or Halifax. They may fall as signally as did their predecessors.

A donor.—The Detroit papers mention a new dodge resorted to by individuals in that city "hard up" for something to eat. Their *modus operandi* is to enrol their names at a certain office and board at the expense of the State for a few days, but when their contingent is ordered to their regimental rendezvous they are sent out, and will shortly turn up as members of another company in a different part of the city.

When Col. Gordon was told he was to be hung if one of the prisoners was executed, he said:—

"Well, sir, I am ready; when I engaged in this war, I made up my mind to sacrifice my life, if necessary, in defence of that flag under which I have lived and gained an honorable position."

The jump of bad fat, Humphrey Marshall, is now in the field as a Brigadier in the rebel service; he stands alone since Palmetto's day in his peculiar style.

Great complaints are made of the Enfield rifles imported from England. The barrels are crooked, the bayonets bent, and the ramrods are like rattles.

Proclamation by General Price.

SEDAZIA, Mo., Nov. 30.
The following is Gen. Price's proclamation, issued at Neosho, but bearing no date:—

FELLOW CITIZENS: In the month of June last I was called to the command of a handful of Missourians, who nobly gave up home and comfort to espouse in that gloomy hour the cause of your bleeding country, struggling with the most unrelenting and cruel despotism known among men, when peace and protection could no longer be enjoyed but at the price of honor and liberty. Your chief magistrats called for 50,000 men, to drive the ruthless invaders from a soil made fruitful by your labors and consecrated by your homes. To that call less than 5,000 responded out of a male population exceeding 200,000 men; one in forty only stepped forward to defend with their persons and their lives the cause of constitutional liberty and human rights. Some allowances are to be made on the score of the want of military organization; a supposed want of arms; the necessary retreat of the army southward; the blockade of the river, and the presence of an armed and organized foe. But nearly six months have now elapsed. Your crops have been killed; your harvests have been reaped; your preparations for winter have been made. The army of Missouri, organized and equipped, fought its way to the river. The foe is still in the field. The country bleeds, and our people groan under the inflictions of a foe marked with the characteristics of barbarian warfare. And where now are the 50,000 to avenge our wrongs and free our country? Had 50,000 men flocked to our standard, with their shot guns in their hands, there would not now be Federal hirelings in the State to pollute our soil. Instead of ruined communities, starving families and desolated districts, we should have had a people blessed with protection, and with stores to supply the wants and necessities and comforts of life. Where are these 50,000 men? Are Missourians no longer true to themselves? Are they a timid, time-serving, craven race, fit only for subjection to a despot? Awake, my countrymen, to a sense of what constitutes the dignity and true greatness of a people! A few men have dared the dangers of the battle field; a few have borne the hardships of the camp—the scorching sun of summer and frost of winter, the malaria of the swamps, the privations incident to our circumstances—fatigue, and hunger, and thirst, often without blankets, without shoes, with insufficient clothing, with the cold, wet earth for a bed, the sky for a covering, a stone for a pillow—glad only to meet the enemy on the field, where some paid the noblest devotion known among men on earth to the cause of your country and your rights with their lives. But where one has been lost on the field, three have been lost by disease induced by privation and toil.

During all these trials we have murmured not; we have offered all we had on earth at the altar of our common country, our own beloved Missouri, and we only now ask our fellow citizens, our brethren, to come to us and help to wear what we have gained, and to win our glorious inheritance from the cruel hand of the spoiler and oppressor. Come to us, brave sons of Missouri. Rally to our standard. I must have 50,000 men. I call upon you in the name of your country for 50,000 men. Do you stay at home to take care of us and your property? Millions of dollars have been lost because you have stayed at home. Do you stay at home for gratification? More men have been murdered at home than I have lost in five successful battles. Do you stay at home to secure terms with the enemy? Then I warn you the day may soon come when you may be surrendered to the mercies of that enemy, and your substance be given up to the Hessian and the Jayhawker.

I can not, I will not attribute such motives to you, my countrymen; but where are our Southern rights friends? We must drive the oppressor from our land. I must have 50,000 men. Now is the crisis of your fate; now is the golden opportunity to save the State; now is the day of your political salvation. The time for enlistment for our brave band is beginning to expire. Do not hold their patience beyond endurance. Do not sicken their hearts by hope deferred. They began to inquire, Where are our friends? Who shall give them an answer? Boys and small property-holders here in the main fought the battles for the protection of your property, "and where," they ask, "where are the men for whom are fighting?" How shall I, how can I explain?

CITIZENS OF MISSOURI: I call upon you by every consideration of interest, by every desire of safety, by every tie that binds you to home and country, delay no longer. Let the dead bury their dead, leave your property to take care of itself, commend your homes to the protection of God, and merit the approbation and love of childhood and womanhood, by showing yourselves men. Then, sons of the brave and free, who bequeathed to us the sacred trust of free institutions, come to the army of Missouri, not for a week, or a month, but to free your country.

The burning fires of patriotism must inspire and lead you, or all is lost, too, just at the moment when all might forever be saved. Numbers give strength; numbers intimidate the foe; numbers save the necessity often of fighting battles; numbers make our arms irresistible; numbers command universal respect, and insure confidence. We must have 50,000 men. Let the herdsmen leave his flocks; let the farmer leave his fields; let the mechanic leave his shop; let the lawyer leave his office, till we restore the supremacy of the law; let the aspirants for office and place know they will be weighed in the balance of patriotism, and may be found wanting. If there be any craven, crouching spirits who have not the greatness of soul to respond to their country's call for help, let them stay at home, and let only the brave and true come out to join their brethren on the battle field. Come with supplies of clothing, and with tents, if you can procure them. Come with your guns of any description that can be made to bring down the foe. If you have no arms, come without them, and we will supply you as far as that is possible. Bring cooking utensils and ration for a few weeks. Bring blankets and heavy shoes, and extra bed clothing, if you have them. Bring

no horses to remain with the army except those necessary for baggage transportation. We must have 50,000 men. Give me these men, and by the help of God I will drive the hireling bands of thieves and marauders from the State.

But if Missourians fail now to rise in their strength, and avail themselves of this propitious moment to strike for honor and liberty, you cannot say that we have not done all we could to save you. You will be advised in time at what point to report for organization and active service. Leave your property at home. What if it is all taken? We have two hundred million dollars' worth of Northern means in Missouri, which cannot be removed. When we are once free, the State will indemnify every citizen who may have lost a dollar by abjection to the cause of his country. We shall have our property or its value, with interest; but in the name of God and the attributes of manhood, let me appeal to you, by considerations infinitely higher than money. Are we a generation of driveling, sniveling, degraded slaves, or are we men who assert and maintain the rights which cannot be surrendered, and defend those principles of everlasting rectitude, pure and high and sacred, like God, their author? Be yours the office to choose between the glory of a free country and a just Government and the bondage of your children. I will never see the chains fastened upon my country. I will ask for six and a half feet of Missouri soil in which to repose, but will not live to see my people enslaved. Do I hear you about? Is that your war cry which echoes through the land? Are you coming? 50,000 men of Missouri! Shall you to victory with the tread of giants. Come on, my brave boys! 50,000 heroic, gallant, unconquerable Southern men, we await your coming.

[Signed.] STERLING PRICE, Major-General Commanding.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE CHIEF.

A Hard Fought Battle—Gen. Johnson Defeated—The Rebel Chief Wounded.

QUINCY, Dec. 14.—P. M. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial dated Cheat Mountain, Dec. 13th, says yesterday one of the hardest and best fought battles of the war took place at Allegheny Camp, Pocahontas, Va., between Gen. Milroy, commanding Union forces, and Gen. Johnson of Ga., commanding the rebels.

The Union loss was thirty and the rebels two hundred. Many were wounded and prisoners. Gen. Johnson wounded. Our force numbered 750, the enemy's 2,000. The rebels set fire to their camp and retreated to Staunton.

The Mason and Slidell Affair in England—Confederation in Charleston—Negro Insurrection in South Carolina—From Washington.

QUINCY, Dec. 16.

Further European news has been received.

The London Times says the principle upon which the British Government rests its demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, is, that a British ship, until her violation of neutral rights is fully proven, must be held to be British ground, as much as if she were an actual piece of British soil; and the rights of all persons on board are as valid as on British territory. No such violation has been proven or sought to be proven against the Trent; consequently, her seizure, and the dragging of four persons from her deck, was entirely illegal. Slidell and Mason were, at most, civil servants to a hostile power, and travelling from one neutral power to another, in a neutral vessel. If the Government at Washington declare them rebels, their right of asylum has been clearly violated.

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax, on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms, and a battery of 6 Armstrong guns.

Mr. Bright made an eloquent speech on the American question, strongly condemning a warlike feeling, and accented the idea that the United States Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England.

Sir Richard Cobden has written letters of a pacific tone, urging a suspension of judgment.

Gen. Scott has written a letter in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, which attracts much attention.

The steamer Illinois, which arrived at Old Point, says she passed within six miles of Charleston, on Thursday night. A tremendous conflagration was going on. Charleston was evidently burning up.

The Norfolk Day Book, of the 13th, gives an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina. At Charleston, a plot of the negroes was discovered and checked.

Washington dispatches say that, notwithstanding the belligerent attitude of England, the Cabinet and Congress are not frightened.

The demand for the release of Mason and Slidell causes great excitement, but the sentiment of defiance is universal.

Congress will adjourn, on Thursday next, for two weeks, to enable the members to spend the Holidays at home.

Conway and Fiske at Loggerheads.

QUINCY, Dec. 17.—A. M.

In the Lower House of Congress, yesterday, there were hard words between Fiske, of Illinois, and Conway, of Kansas. It is feared something serious will grow out of it.

Relations with England—Eastern Virginia—Another Felt for Treason—Ben McClellan—Ft. Palmetto—The Charleston Confederation—A Pirate's Battle Expected at Lexington, Va.

QUINCY, Dec. 17.—P. M. The Herald's Washington dispatch says the President has no official information from England, relative to the Mason and Slidell affair. The Cabinet have considered the matter, and think newspaper bluster is not a true indication of the intention of that Government. The impression is that England would make a demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, but that lengthy correspondence would settle the matter without war.

The Union sentiment in Eastern Virginia is said to be rapidly increasing.

Senator Polk, of Missouri, has gone over to the rebels, and is said to be now in Memphis.

Ben McClellan is now in Richmond. The steamer Connecticut has arrived at Old Point, and reports that Fort Pulaski

has been evacuated by the rebels, and is now occupied by Federal troops.

The Senate Military Committee will report to-morrow against abolishing the distinction between regular and volunteer.

Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 14th, give full accounts of the great fire in Charleston. Fifty-seven buildings were destroyed, including the Roman Catholic Church, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cumberland Street Church, and the Methodist Church. The loss will be from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The steamer Champion arrived at New York, on the 16th. She reports being chased by a pirate on the 14th.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., state that a battle is expected soon, between the rebel forces at Lexington and troops under Gen. Prentiss. It was Prentiss' intention to cross the river, on Saturday, at some point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2,500 strong, and the Federals have 4,000.

In Congress—After Price—Reliable from Fort Pulaski.

QUINCY, Dec. 18.—A. M.

It is the Senate, yesterday, Latham offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to inform the Senate by what law and for what reason passports are required from passengers from New York to San Francisco. Agreed to.

Sherman offered a resolution that the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with a copy of all correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson. Agreed to.

In the House, Elliott's resolution proposing the emancipation of slaves of rebels caused a warm debate. Harding, of Ky., made a strong speech in opposition.

Dispatches from Tipton, Mo., say that our troops received orders yesterday to hold themselves ready to move at a moment's notice. Gen. Pope, at the head of his forces, was already marching toward Warrenburg, for the purpose of cutting off Price, who was trying to unite with Rains and Stein at Lexington. A battle is expected soon.

The gunboat Connecticut has arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal. The reported occupation of Fort Pulaski by the Federals is not true, but it is expected that the Fort will fall into our hands soon. Troops now occupying Tybee Island, will operate against Fort Pulaski.

Reported Attack on New Orleans—Cost Defeated—England's Warlike.

QUINCY, Dec. 18.—P. M.

Information has been received at Cairo, that New Orleans has been attacked by the Federal forces under Gen. Phelps from Ship Island. Reinforcements have been sent down from Columbus.

Secretary Cameron has submitted to Congress a report in favor of the appropriation of \$4,710,000, for putting the coast defenses in order, from the Lakes round to San Francisco.

The steamer Jura arrived at Portland yesterday, from Liverpool. Things look warlike in England. A large number of troops were under orders to leave for Canada. American shipping interests were disastrously affected.

A Little of Nothing.

QUINCY, Dec. 19.—A. M.

Dispatches from Washington to the New York papers say there was a rumor that Mason and Slidell would be delivered up. It is pronounced false, by high authority.

The President will send a message to the Senate to-morrow, on our relations with Great Britain.

Richmond and Norfolk papers of the 15th have been received at Washington. News from England had reached both places, and was producing intense excitement.

Correspondence of the Richmond papers say the rebel fortifications at Centerville and Fairfax are completed, and they are prepared for an attack from McClellan.

Confeds. Say They Have "Done It"—From Memphis, Paducah, and Cairo—Jeff. Thompson "Around" Again—Confeds. Bound to Have Kentucky "Anyhow"—"Dancing Out" the Kentucky Legislature—Army Movements in Kentucky—Reported Battle on Green River—Messenger from England.

QUINCY, Dec. 19.—P. M.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 18.—By a flag of truce to-day, we have received Richmond papers of yesterday.

The Richmond Whig has a few additional particulars of the attack on Edward Johnson's forces at Camp Allegheny. The Federals were reported 5,000 strong. The fight began at 1 A. M., and lasted several hours, when the Federals were repulsed. The Whig says the Confederates lost 25 killed and 8 wounded. The Federals carried off their